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The whole discussion of this complex problem is carried on with admirable caution and may well serve as an example to investigators who are inclined to establish relationships and migrations on data much less conclusive than are here presented.

The volume is of first importance to all students of Malaysia, but is also one to be recommended to all who are interested in primitive religion and folklore.

FAY-COOPER COLE

Population of the Philippine Islands in 1916. H. OTLEY BEYER. Philippine Education Co., Manila, 1917.

This paper, which appears in an English-Spanish edition, seeks to give an accurate estimate of the population of the Philippines up to January 1, 1916. The last comprehensive effort of this kind was the Census of 1903, taken under the authority of the Philippine Commission and with the aid of a large body of assistants. The present study is based on the author's wide knowledge of the Philippine peoples, supplemented by information gained through a series of questions sent out to provincial and municipal authorities, school teachers and others favorably situated to obtain accurate data; while the sketches of the various ethnographic groups are drawn from a careful survey of practically all known literature. The result is the most important general paper so far published on the inhabitants of the Philippines.

A list of the recognized ethnographic divisions is followed by groupings according to religious beliefs, economic and social progress, language and dialects. Next comes a careful estimate of the population by islands, provinces, and electoral districts.

Part II is by far the most valuable portion of the work, from the standpoint of the anthropologist. In this the author gives a brief sketch of the physical types, the language, and the distinguishing elements in the culture of each of the ethnographic groups. He has sifted the anthropological literature carefully and his descriptions of the social and economic life can be questioned only in a few minor details; however, the reviewer must express skepticism concerning several of the physical types which Professor Beyer believes he has discovered in the population. According to this paper he finds that traces of the following types can still be distinguished in the Islands: Malay, Indonesian, a short aboriginal Mongoloid, a tall Mongoloid, Negrito, Papuan or Melanesian, Australoid, and Ainu. These terms are not defined, or any proof offered; however, he promises to present this data in a forthcoming paper entitled "Ethnographic Grouping in the Philippines."

The volume concludes with an excellent bibliography of the more important titles of an ethnographical nature.

The book gives evidence of much careful labor and will serve as a valuable handbook to all who are interested in our island possessions.

FAY-COOPER COLE

A Grammar of Lepanto Igorot as it is Spoken at Bauco. MORICE VANOVERBERGH. (Bureau of Science, Division of Ethnology Publications, vol. 5, part 6, pp. 329-425. Manila, 1917.)

It is gratifying that after a lapse of four full years the Division of Ethnology Publications of the Bureau of Science of the Philippine Islands are once more in progress. Students of the native races of the archipelago will certainly be unanimous in hoping that this valuable series, once so active in its progress, will hereafter continue its accumulating career unchecked.

The present monograph is a missionary's grammar of the Igorot dialect spoken at Bauco in eastern Lepanto. It is intermediate between the Kankanay of Bugias in Benguet to the south and the Bontoc to the north. It agrees with the former in preserving *d* and *b* where Bontoc has *ch* and *f*, but like Bontoc has *e* (*ö*) for the *pepet* vowel where Kankanay has *u*. The author's modest preface should disarm criticism even if his work were of less merit. Such strictures as follow are made only because it seems that a somewhat different presentation would have definitely increased the utility of an undertaking which in general can only be commended.

Like most pioneers, Mr. Vanoverbergh makes his treatment more formal than the language demands. This is evident in his beginning the consideration of the noun with "gender," of the adjective with "comparison," of the verb with "the auxiliaries to have and to be"—none of which exist in the language. It is no more difficult to describe a language according to its own peculiar traits than according to the traits of the languages of Europe. It is in fact easier, as well as a more serviceable proceeding. Authors situated as Mr. Vanoverbergh is, are usually actuated by practical rather than philological considerations, and often out of reach of literature collateral to their investigations, but there is scarcely one of the many operating in Oceania whose work would not be strengthened by a grounding in the classic "Short Comparative Grammar" of Codrington's *Melanesian Languages*.

However, as soon as the content of the present work is examined without reference to the form of presentation, its solid value becomes